CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2024

SOCIOLOGY

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 82

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **38 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **5 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 1** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **2 to 17** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **18 to 28** are very short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **29 to 36** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **37 to 38** are long answer

viii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

ix. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1. The more widespread aspect of the globalisation of agriculture is the entry of multinationals into this sector as sellers of agricultural inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilisers. Over the last decade or so, the government has scaled down its agricultural on been replaced in the villages by agents of seed, fertiliser and pesticide companies.

Section B

Question 2.

Assertion (A) :What marked capitalism from the very beginning was its dynamism, its potential to grow, expand, innovate, and use technology and labour in the best possible way.

Reason (R):Capitalism is an economic system organised to accumulate profits within a market system.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

(C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

Explanation:

Both the Assertion and Reason are true statements. Capitalism is an economic system where the means of production are privately owned and organised to accumulate profits within a market framework. What marked capitalism from the very beginning was its dynamism—its ability to grow, expand, innovate, and make efficient use of technology and labour to ensure the greatest profit. Thus, the Reason correctly explains the Assertion.

Question 3. The impact of Sanskritisation is many sided. Its influence can be seen in :

[1 Marks]

(A) Literature only

(B) Language only

(C) Language, Literature, Drama

(D) Drama only

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Language, Literature, Drama' because Sanskritisation influences multiple aspects of culture including language, literature, drama, music, ideology, and ritual. This is supported by the context which states that the impact of Sanskritisation is many-sided and its influence can be seen in language, literature, ideology, music, dance, drama, style of life and ritual.

Question 4. Which of the following statements is not true for Green Revolution?

[1 Marks]

(A) Green Revolution was a government programme of agricultural modernisation.

(B) It was largely funded by international agencies.

(C) The first wave of the Green Revolution package was received by Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Telangana.

(D) Green Revolution was targeted mainly at the wheat and rice growing areas.

Explanation: The statement 'The first wave of the Green Revolution package was received by Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Telangana.' is not true. According to the context, the first wave of the Green Revolution was received by areas such as Punjab, western U.P., coastal Andhra Pradesh, and parts of Tamil Nadu, not Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, or Telangana. The other statements are correct as per the given context.

Question 5.

Which of the following is/are the characteristics of Ecological movements?

I. Identity politics

II. Greater exploitation of natural resources

III. Cultural anxieties

IV. Social inequality

[1 Marks]

(A) Only III

(B) I, II, III and IV

(C) Only II

(D) Only I and II

Explanation: Ecological movements encompass various aspects including identity politics, cultural anxieties, and social inequality, as these issues are intertwined in creating social movements beyond just economic inequality. Additionally, ecological movements often arise in response to issues related to the exploitation of natural resources. Therefore, all statements I, II, III, and IV are characteristics of ecological movements.

Question 6.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic hundreds and thousands of workers worked from home. Which of the following can allow work from home?

I. IT sector

II. Bidi Industry

III. Maruti factory

IV. All Government firms

[1 Marks]

(A) I and II

(B) II and III

(C) I and IV

(D) I, II, III and IV

Explanation: During the COVID-19 pandemic, many IT sector workers were able to work from home because their work primarily involved computer and internet-based tasks, which can be performed remotely. Additionally, bidi-making is a form of home-based work where raw materials are provided and finished products are collected, allowing workers to work from home. In contrast, the Maruti factory involves manufacturing work that requires physical presence, and not all government firms can allow work from home since many government services need in-office attendance.

Question 7.

Historically, all over the world, it has been found that there are slightly more females than males in most countries. Which of the following factors made this possible?

I. Women tend to outlive men at the other end of the life cycle.

II. Girl babies are resistant to boy babies in infancy.

III. Gender-based families with preference for sons.

IV. Gender neutral behaviour.

[1 Marks]

(A) I and II

(B) III and IV

(C) I, II and III

(D) I and III

Explanation: The main factor making it possible that there are slightly more females than males in most countries is that women tend to outlive men at the other end of the life cycle (Factor I). Although there is a son preference in many societies (Factor III), this actually leads to a decline in the number of females due to neglect and sex-selective practices. The context mentions gender-based preference as a cause for lower numbers of girls, not for higher numbers. Factor II (girl babies are resistant to boy babies) is not scientifically validated, nor is Factor IV (gender neutral behavior) relevant to this natural demographic trend. Therefore, the correct answer is I.

Question 8. Colonialism brought about significant changes in the institution of caste. Choose the correct statement related to this statement.

[1 Marks]

(A) The 1903 census was done under the direction of Herbert Risley.

(B) No information was collected on the social hierarchy of caste.

(C) The administration also took interest in the welfare of the downtrodden castes.

(D) The Government of India Act of 1950 was passed which gave legal recognition to the lists or schedules of castes and tribes marked out for special treatment by the state.

Explanation: The correct statement is: 'The 1903 census was done under the direction of Herbert Risley.' The 1901 Census, directed by Herbert Risley, was important because it collected detailed information on the social hierarchy of caste, helping the British administration understand the social order and govern more efficiently. This effort was part of the colonial impact on the caste system, including legal recognition of certain castes for special treatment under the Government of India Act of 1935, not 1950. Also, the administration's main focus was on understanding and managing caste, rather than directly engaging in welfare activities. Therefore, the correct historical fact relevant to the changes in caste institution under colonialism is the 1903 census under Risley's direction.

Question 9. State action alone cannot ensure social change. What else does it need to be supplemented with to ensure social change?

[1 Marks]

(A) Civil society organisations only

(B) Contributions to literature only

(C) Civil society organisations, Contributions to literature, Mass media

(D) Mass media only

Explanation: The correct option is 'Civil society organisations, Contributions to literature, Mass media'. Social change requires not only state action but also active participation from civil society organisations, contributions to literature which help spread ideas and awareness, and mass media

which can reach a large audience to influence public opinion. Together, these elements create organised and widespread impact necessary for effective social change.

Question 10.

Assertion (A) :Diversity emphasises differences rather than inequalities.

Reason (R): Cultural diversity can present tough challenges.

[1 Marks]

(A) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Explanation: The assertion is true because diversity focuses on recognizing differences among social groups rather than highlighting inequalities. The reason is also true because cultural diversity can lead to challenges such as competition or conflict between diverse communities. However, the reason does not directly explain the assertion. Thus, both are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Question 11. Sometimes cities may also be preferred by people for social reasons. Which of the following is not a reason?

[1 Marks]

(A) Urban life involves interaction with strangers.

(B) Continuous decline in common property resources like ponds, forests and grazing lands.

(C) The poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups do not engage in low status work in cities.

(D) Cities offer relative anonymity.

Explanation: The correct answer is 'The poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups do not engage in low status work in cities.' This is not a reason why people prefer cities, because actually, the anonymity of the city allows the poorer sections of socially dominant rural groups to engage in low status work that they would not do in their villages. Other options like cities offering relative anonymity, urban life involving interaction with strangers, and decline in common property resources are relevant to the reasons for preferring cities for social reasons.

Question 12. Which of the following do not belong to each other?

[1 Marks]

(A) Vokkaligas of Karnataka

(B) Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

(C) Jats of Punjab

(D) Khammas of Tamil Nadu

Explanation: The correct option that does not belong to the group is 'Khammas of Tamil Nadu'. According to the provided context, Khammas are a dominant caste group found in Andhra Pradesh, not Tamil Nadu. The other groups – Jats of Punjab, Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, and Vokkaligas of Karnataka – are correctly associated with their respective regions. Therefore, 'Khammas of Tamil Nadu' is the odd one out.

Question 13.

Assertion (A) : Prejudices refer to pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another.

Reason (R) : An opinion is formed in advance of any familiarity with the subject, before considering any available evidence.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Explanation:

Both the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true. Prejudices are indeed pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another, which means an opinion formed in advance without familiarity or considering evidence. The Reason correctly explains the Assertion, as it defines what a prejudiced opinion means — an opinion formed prior to any direct knowledge or evidence.

Question 14.

Assertion (A) : The separation of religious and political authority marked a major turning point in the social history of the west.

Reason (R) : This separation was related to the process of secularisation or the progressive retreat of religion from public life, as it was converted from a mandatory obligation to a voluntary personal practice.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

(C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

Explanation: The separation of religious and political authority was indeed a major turning point in Western social history. This separation is closely linked to secularisation, which describes the retreat of religion from public affairs and its transformation from a mandatory social obligation to a voluntary personal practice. The context shows that secularisation was significant in the emergence of modernity, science, and rationality, leading to the clear distinction between church and state. Therefore, both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion.

Question 15. The policy of liberalisation entails participation in the _____, which aims to bring about a more free international trading system.

[1 Marks]

(A) WTO

(B) EPC

(C) WHO

(D) UNCTAD

Explanation: The correct option is WTO (World Trade Organization). The policy of liberalisation involves opening up the Indian economy to global markets, which includes reducing barriers to trade and allowing foreign companies to operate in India. The WTO is an international organization that promotes a free and fair trading system among countries. Hence, liberalisation entails participation in the WTO.

Question 16. Which of the following features is incorrect for alienation?

[1 Marks]

(A) People do not enjoy their work.

(B) Work is repetitive and exhausting.

(C) People see the end result of their work.

(D) Survival depends on whether technology has room for any human labour.

Explanation: The feature 'People see the end result of their work.' is incorrect for alienation. According to the context, alienation means workers often do not see the end result of their work because they are only producing a small part of a product, and they do not enjoy their work. Other features such as survival depending on technology, repetitive and exhausting work, and people not enjoying their work are correct descriptions of alienation.

Question 17.

Which of the following is/are true for New Movements?

I. They are global in nature.

II. They are organised along class lines alone.

III. Identity politics, cultural anxieties and aspirations are essential elements for these movements.

IV. They are not within the framework of political parties.

[1 Marks]

(A) Only I

(B) I and II

(C) I, III and IV

(D) II and III

Explanation: New social movements are characterized by being global in nature (I), and identity politics, cultural anxieties, and aspirations are essential elements (III). They are not organized along class lines alone, which means statement II is incorrect. Additionally, these movements are often outside the framework of political parties (IV). Thus, statements I, III and IV are true.

Section C

Question 18.

The more widespread aspect of the globalisation of agriculture is the entry of multinationals into this sector as sellers of agricultural inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilisers. Over the last decade or so, the government has scaled down its agricultural development programmes and ‘agricultural extension’ agents have been replaced in the villages by agents of seed, fertiliser and pesticide companies. Based on the given passage, answer the following question :

How is agriculture becoming more commercialised ?

[2 Marks]

Answer: Agriculture is becoming more commercialised due to the increased role of multinational corporations supplying seeds, pesticides, and fertilisers. The government has reduced its agricultural support programmes, and traditional agricultural extension agents have been replaced by company agents who promote their products for profit. Farmers now rely more on expensive inputs and grow crops mainly for market sale rather than self-consumption. Changes like shifting to cash crops, individual farming, and reduced state support reflect this commercialisation and the influence of globalisation.

Key Points: Entry of multinationals as input sellers-Government scaling down agricultural programmes-Agents of companies replacing agricultural extension workers-Dependence on costly seeds, fertilisers and pesticides-Shift towards cash crops and market-oriented farming-Decline in state support and individualisation of farming practices

Question 19.

The state invested in the development of rural infrastructure, such as irrigation facilities, roads and electricity and on the provision of agricultural inputs. For regular agricultural growth, uninterrupted power supply to rural India is one of the necessities.

Based on the given passage, answer the following question :

A recently launched scheme is an effort of the Indian Government in this direction. Name the scheme. State the overall result of this scheme.

[2 Marks]

Answer: (a) The recently launched scheme by the Indian Government is the **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna**, started in 2014.
(b) The overall result of this scheme is the transformation of rural economy and agriculture by providing regular and uninterrupted power supply. It has helped improve the agrarian structure and rural society, contributing to agricultural growth and better quality of life in rural India.

Key Points: Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna - Launched in 2014 - Provides uninterrupted power supply to rural India - Transforms rural economy and agriculture - Improves quality of life in rural areas

Question 20.

To generate employment and self-employment the Government of India floated many schemes. Name any two schemes. What is the positive outcome of these schemes ?

[2 Marks]

Answer: (a) Two schemes floated by the Government of India to generate employment and self-employment are "MUDRA" and "Make in India".
(b) The positive outcome of these schemes is that they help create more job opportunities, support small businesses and entrepreneurs, and promote economic growth. These schemes encourage people to become self-reliant by starting their own ventures, thus reducing unemployment and improving the standard of living.

> **Key Points: MUDRA scheme - Make in India scheme - Increased employment and self-employment opportunities**

Question 21.

Differentiate between social change and social movement.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Social Change is a continuous and ongoing process that refers to any significant alteration over time in behavior patterns, cultural values, norms, and social structures of a society.
Social Movement is a collective and organized effort by a large group of people who have shared goals and ideologies aimed at bringing about or preventing specific social changes.
In summary, social change is the result or process, while social movements are specific organized activities to achieve particular changes.

> **Key Points: Social change is continuous and broad - Social movement is organized and goal-oriented - Social movements aim to bring or prevent specific social changes**

Question 22.

Contract farming has sociological significance. Give two points to support this statement.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Contract farming has sociological significance because (1) it disengages many people from the production process and makes their indigenous agricultural knowledge less relevant, impacting traditional farming communities.
(2) It often leads to dependence on companies for livelihoods, which can change social and economic relations in rural areas, showing a shift towards capitalist agriculture.

Key Points: Disengages people from production process - Makes indigenous knowledge irrelevant - Leads to farmer dependence on companies

Question 23.

Mention two features of “The Mines Act, 1952” .

[2 Marks]

Answer: Two features of The Mines Act, 1952 are:
1. It specifies the maximum number of hours a person can be made to work in a week, ensuring workers are not overworked.
2. It mandates the payment of overtime for any extra hours worked beyond the specified limits and establishes safety rules to protect mine workers.

Key Points: Limits maximum working hours per week - Requires payment of overtime for extra hours - Establishes safety rules for mine workers

Question 24.

Sometimes societies can experience a ‘negative growth rate’. What is 'negative growth rate'? Name any two countries that have experienced it.

[2 Marks]

Answer: (a) A negative growth rate means the population of a society is decreasing because the birth rate is lower than the death rate, so the total population size is shrinking.
(b) Two countries that have experienced negative growth rates are Japan and Germany.

Key Points: Negative growth rate means population decline - Birth rate is less than death rate - Japan and Germany have experienced negative growth

Question 25.

The development activity of the state and the growth of private industry affected caste indirectly. State any two ways in which this is evident.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The development activities of the state and growth of private industry affected caste indirectly in the following ways:
(a) Economic and educational resources became more accessible to certain groups, allowing them to take advantage of new opportunities, which reduced the importance of caste.
(b) Although social reforms aimed to be caste-blind, caste continued to influence life chances because radical reforms to remove caste-based economic inequality were not fully implemented.

Key Points: Economic and educational resources improved access to opportunities - State operated in a caste-blind manner but failed to abolish economic basis of caste inequality

Question 26.

Write any two features of community identity.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Two features of community identity are:
1. Based on Birth and Belonging: Community identity is derived from birth and belonging to a particular group rather than achievements or qualifications. It defines who we are by origin, not what we become.
2. Universality: Community identity is universal; everyone generally has ties like a motherland, family, language or religion, making it a fundamental aspect of human life and identity.

Key Points: Based on birth and belonging - Defines who we are not what we become - Universal among all people

Question 27.

What is 'regionalism' in the Indian context?

[2 Marks]

Answer: Regionalism in the Indian context means a strong loyalty or commitment to a particular region within India based on distinct features like language, culture, ethnicity, or geography.
It arises due to the diversity in India, where different regions have unique identities and sometimes feel deprived compared to others.
Regionalism often seeks to protect and promote these local identities and interests within the country.
Indian federalism allows states to have certain powers to accommodate these regional feelings and maintain unity in diversity.

Key Points: Commitment to regional identity - Based on language, culture, ethnicity, geography - Result of regional diversity and deprivation

Question 28.

Studies have shown how diverse family forms are found in different societies. With regard to rules of residence, write two forms of family.

[2 Marks]

Answer: There are two main forms of family based on rules of residence:
1. Matrilocal Family: In this form, the newly married couple lives with the wife's parents.
2. Patrilocal Family: In this form, the newly married couple resides with the husband's parents.
These forms show how family residence varies in different societies according to cultural customs.

Key Points: Matrilocal family - Patrilocal family - Residence based on wife or husband parents

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Section D

Question 29.

Some scholars have argued that there is no coherent basis for treating tribes as 'pristine' i.e., original or pure societies uncontaminated by civilisation. The idea that tribes are like stone age hunting and gathering societies that have remained untouched by time is still common, even though this has not been true for a long time. Based on the above passage, justify with four reasons why this idea of tribes having remained untouched is untrue.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The idea that tribes are pristine societies untouched by civilisation is incorrect for several reasons. Firstly, tribes are not isolated but have engaged in continuous interaction with neighbouring societies and states, influencing and being influenced in return. Secondly, many tribal communities have adopted agricultural practices and crafts, showing adaptability rather than remaining in a stone-age condition. Thirdly, colonial and exploitative contacts led to the formation and classification of tribes as separate identities, making them "secondary" phenomena shaped by historical circumstances. Lastly, tribes display social structures like kinship and egalitarianism, differing from caste hierarchies, but this does not imply primitiveness; rather, it reflects diverse social organisation. Hence, tribes are dynamic and evolving communities shaped by historical and social processes, not untouched relics of the past.

Key Points: Tribes interact with other societies and are not isolated-Adoption of agriculture and crafts Indicates development-Colonial contact shaped tribal identities-Tribal social structures differ from caste but are complex and evolving

Question 30.

British colonialism is still a complex part of our lives. How ?

[4 Marks]

Answer: British colonialism continues to influence our lives in many complex ways even today. During colonial rule, the British introduced Western education aiming to create administrators loyal to their regime. However, this education also sparked the growth of nationalist and anti-colonial ideas among Indians. The colonial experience brought significant social, political, and cultural changes—some intentional and some unintended. Western ideas of modernity inspired Indian nationalists and led to a re-examination of traditional Indian texts. Yet, colonial prejudices and new social biases remain prevalent, showing that laws alone cannot bring lasting social change. To truly overcome these colonial legacies, continuous efforts to raise awareness and sensitivity are necessary in society.

Key Points: Colonialism's lasting impact-Wester education and nationalism-Introduction of Western ideas of modernity-Unintended consequences and paradoxes-Prejudices remain post-colonial need for social awareness campaigns

Question 31.

With the help of four examples, show how the impact of the English language has been many sided and paradoxical in India.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The impact of the English language in India has been many-sided and paradoxical because, while it has served as a unifying means of communication, it has also created social and cultural complexities. Firstly, English helped unify the diverse linguistic communities of India, preventing the country from becoming fragmented into many separate nations based on language. Secondly, it has facilitated India's success in global business and outsourcing, giving rise to terms such as "Bangalored," where jobs are sent to Indian cities like Bangalore. Thirdly, English influenced the creation of Hinglish, a unique blend of Hindi and English, which is widely spoken and has given India a new form of expression. Lastly, despite English's utility, it has sometimes overshadowed and threatened the growth of native Indian languages, leading to conflicts over language identity. These examples show the paradox of English in India: it promotes global integration and economic progress on the one hand, while simultaneously influencing cultural change and linguistic challenges on the other.

Key Points: English as a unifying language to prevent division-Business impact reflected in outsourcing and terms like 'Bangalored'-Development of Hinglish, a blend of Hindi and English-English creating cultural and linguistic challenges alongside opportunities

Question 32.

The woman's question arose in modern India as part of the nineteenth century middle class social reform movements. The nature of these movements varied from region to region.

Explain any two social reform movements that addressed the woman's question.

[4 Marks]

Answer: In the nineteenth century, the status and rights of women in India became a significant concern within various middle-class social reform movements. Two important reform movements that addressed the woman's question were the abolition of Sati and the campaign against child marriage. The abolition of Sati was a major reform that sought to end the practice where widows were compelled or coerced to immolate themselves on their husband's funeral pyre. Reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy played a crucial role in getting the British government to outlaw this practice in 1829. This movement highlighted women's right to life and dignity. Another significant reform was against child marriage, which was a common practice adversely affecting the health and education of young girls. Reformers such as Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked tirelessly to raise the minimum age of marriage through legal reforms, leading to the Child Marriage Restraint Act in 1929. Both these movements aimed to improve women's social position and protect their rights by challenging regressive and harmful traditions in Indian society. These reforms varied regionally but collectively contributed to the gradual advancement of women's rights in modern India.

Key Points: Woman's question arose in 19th century middle class reform movements - Abolition of Sati ended forced widow immolation - Raja Ram Mohan Roy led the Sati abolition movement - Campaign against child marriage improved girls' health and education - Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar advocated raising marriage age - Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 was passed - Movements challenged regressive traditions - Reflected regional variations - Contributed to women's rights advancement

Question 33.

"I am invisible understand simple because people refuse to see me. like the bodiless heads you see sometimes in the circus sideshows, it is as though I have been surrounded by mirrors of hard distorting glass. When they approach me they see only my surroundings i.e., themselves or figments of their imagination. Indeed everything and anything except me." (Ellison, 1952 : 3) Mention some of the common features central to the public perception of 'disability'all over the world.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The public perception of disability around the world often involves several common features. Firstly, disability is generally viewed as a biological condition inherent to an individual, which ignores the social and environmental factors influencing the experience of disability. Secondly, disabled individuals are often invisible in society, similar to Ralph Ellison's 'Invisible Man,' meaning that people tend to ignore or refuse to acknowledge their existence or identity. Thirdly, society tends to associate

disability with an individual's self-perception, assuming that the disabled person feels sorry for themselves or requires pity. Finally, the perception that disabled people are helpless and need constant assistance is common worldwide. These features reflect narrow and distorted views, preventing a more inclusive understanding of disability as a social construct where barriers and attitudes play a major role.

Key Points: Disability perceived as purely biological condition-Invisibility and neglect of disabled individuals in society-Society's assumption about disabled individuals' self-perception-Common belief that disabled people are helpless and need help

Question 34.

Which sociologist coined the term Sanskritisation ? Differentiate between Sanskritisation and de-Sanskritisation.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The term Sanskritisation was coined by the sociologist M.N. Srinivas. Sanskritisation is a social process where a lower caste or social group tries to raise its status by adopting the rituals, customs, and lifestyle of the higher caste, particularly the Brahmins. This process helps the lower caste gain prestige and acceptance in society. On the other hand, de-Sanskritisation is the opposite process. It occurs in regions where non-Sanskritic castes are dominant and involves changes in cultural practices that reduce the influence of Sanskritised traditions. While Sanskritisation leads to the spread of Brahminical culture, de-Sanskritisation causes a decline or transformation of such influences. These concepts help explain the dynamic nature of social change in Indian society as studied by Srinivas.

Key Points: M.N. Srinivas coined the term Sanskritisation-Sanskritisation means lower castes imitate higher Brahmin caste customs to improve social status-De-Sanskritisation is the decline of Sanskritised traditions where non-Sanskritic castes dominate-Sanskritisation spreads Brahminical culture-De-Sanskritisation reflects cultural change away from Sanskritised practices

Question 35.

Explain two land revenue administrative systems introduced by the British in colonial India.

[4 Marks]

Answer:

During British colonial rule in India, two major land revenue systems were introduced: the Zamindari system and the Raiyatwari system. The Zamindari system was implemented mainly in Bengal and some other regions, where the British recognized zamindars as landowners and made them

responsible for collecting taxes from the farmers (cultivators). The zamindars had greater control over the land and extracted revenue, often leading to exploitation of the actual cultivators. In contrast, the Raiyatwari system, which was prevalent in parts of Madras and Bombay presidencies, dealt directly with the cultivators (raiyats), who were responsible for paying land taxes directly to the government. This system considered the tillers as landowners, though many were not actual cultivators but landlords. Both systems significantly influenced the agrarian structure of colonial India, with heavy land taxes often putting pressure on farmers and impacting agricultural productivity.

Key Points: Two land revenue systems introduced during British rule - Zamindari system and Raiyatwari system-The Zamindari system gave zamindars property rights and control over tax collection-The Zamindars extracted revenue from cultivators, often exploiting them-The Raiyatwari system involved direct tax payment by cultivators (raiyats) to the government-Raiyatwari system considered cultivators as landowners-These systems shaped the agrarian structure and influenced productivity and prosperity in different regions

Question 36.

Despite the increasing size of the services sector, India still is largely an agricultural country. Give reasons.

[4 Marks]

Answer: India is still largely an agricultural country even though the services sector is growing rapidly. One reason is that a large portion of the Indian population, about 42% as of 2018-19, is employed in agriculture and related rural activities. Many people depend on farming, as well as other rural occupations such as animal husbandry, fishing, and forestry, for their livelihood. Secondly, agriculture remains the main source of income for a majority of the rural population, even though its contribution to the GDP has declined. Lastly, despite urbanization and industrial growth, a significant part of the country still lives in rural areas where agriculture is the primary economic activity. Therefore, the size of the agricultural sector in terms of employment is still very large compared to the service or industrial sectors.

Key Points: Large portion of population employed in agriculture-42% employment in agriculture as of 2018-19-Agriculture and related rural occupations form livelihood for majority-Significant rural population depends on farming-Despite growth in services, agriculture employs maximum people-Contribution of agriculture to GDP has declined but employment remains high

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Section E

Question 37.

There has not been a single, unified Dalit movement in the country, now or in the past. Different movements have highlighted different issues related to the Dalits, around different ideologies. Notwithstanding differences in the nature of Dalit movements and the meaning of identity, there has been a common quest for equality, self-dignity and eradication of untouchability.

(Shah 2001 : 194).

Based on the given passage, answer the following questions :

(a) write any two examples of Dalit movements,

(b) discuss the various issues highlighted by the Dalit movements.

[6 Marks]

Answer: (a) Two examples of Dalit movements are the Ambedkarite movement and the Dalit Panthers movement.
(b) The Dalit movements have highlighted various issues faced by Dalits such as caste discrimination, social exclusion, untouchability, lack of access to education and economic opportunities, and the struggle for equality and self-dignity. Different movements focused on different ideologies and issues but all aimed at ending caste-based oppression and promoting the rights and welfare of Dalits in society. They fought against social injustice and sought to create awareness about Dalit identity and rights.

> **Key Points: Ambedkarite movement - Dalit Panthers movement - Issues like caste discrimination, untouchability, social exclusion, quest for equality and self-dignity**

Question 38. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define. Why?

[6 Marks]

Answer: A nation is often described as a large community connected by common elements such as language, culture, religion, ethnicity, or a shared history. However, defining a nation precisely is challenging due to the diversity and complexity of these factors. Unlike other communities like ethnic groups or religious communities, nations typically have their own state, which makes them distinct. Yet, not all communities with common cultural or historical features form nations, and not all nations are homogenous in these aspects. This absence of universal characteristics makes it difficult to provide a concrete definition. Essentially, a nation can be viewed as a community that has succeeded in acquiring a state of its own, but this criterion alone cannot capture all aspects of nationhood. Nations are, therefore, complex communities of communities with no fixed features, making their clear definition both difficult and peculiar.

Key Points: A nation is a large community connected by common culture, language, religion, ethnicity, or history - Nations are distinct from ethnic or religious communities because they have their own state - Not all communities with common traits form a nation and not all nations are homogeneous - No single characteristic universally defines a nation - The closest criterion to define a nation is having a state of its own - Nations are communities of communities - The complexity and diversity make a nation hard to define clearly